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**SPEECH OF MR. DIX,**

OF NEW YORK,

ON THE RESOLUTION GIVING THE  
TWELVE MONTHS' NOTICE FOR  
THE TERMINATION OF THE JOINT  
OCCUPANCY OF THE OREGON TER-  
RITORY.

*Delivered in the Senate of the United States,  
February 18 & 19, 1846.*

Mr. DIX rose and proceeded to address the  
Senate on the special order of the day. He said:

In entering into a debate on the question under consideration, I feel constrained to differ in opinion with two distinguished senators who have preceded me, in relation to the manner in which the discussion should be conducted. I allude to the senator from Ohio, [Mr. ALLEN], who opened the debate, and the senator from Delaware, [Mr. CLAYTON], who followed him.—Both took the ground, and with equally strong language, that the title to Oregon ought not to be drawn into this discussion, but for fatal different reasons—the senator from Ohio, because the time for discussing it had gone by, and the senator from Delaware, because the time for discussing it had not arrived. With the unsigned respect which I entertain for both senators, I dissent from their opinions with great diffidence of my own. But I am constrained to regard the question of our rights in Oregon, as one on which the propriety of the measures proposed peculiarly and eminently depends. What is the proposition before the Senate? It is to give to Great Britain the notice of twelve months, by virtue of which the treaty between her and the United States, stipulating that the territory of Oregon shall be free and open to the people of both countries, is to be abrogated and annulled. We cannot disguise the fact, that this is a measure of the most decided character, and involving the most important consequences. What is it, sir, but a declaration that the territory of Oregon, after the expiration of twelve months, shall no longer be open to the subjects of Great Britain? It is the first step towards the assertion of our right of empire and domain in Oregon.—I can see it in no other light. I shall support it. But I cannot assent to the propriety of adopting a measure of such magnitude without saying a single word in illustration of our title to the territory, over which we are thus preparing to assert our paramount rights. I do not feel at liberty to take such a step, denying summarily all right in others, or abstaining from the assertion of any right in ourselves.

I propose, therefore, as a preliminary of action on my own part, to look at our title to Oregon—not for the purpose of defining it with critical precision, but so far as to state the general grounds on which it rests. And I am not disposed to take this course, not only with a view to justify the vote I intend to give, but for the further purpose of correcting extreme misconceptions, both at home and abroad, on a few points of vital consequence.

No purely American question has perhaps excited a stronger interest in other countries; and I doubt whether any other has been so greatly misrepresented. These misapprehensions exist at home. The public press, for the last few weeks, has been teeming with essays disparaging the Spanish title, on which our own, in some degree, rest. I am unwilling either to pass by these statements in silence, or to meet them with summary declaration of right.

It is natural that senators, who have been long on this floor, and who have already borne a part in the discussion of this question, should feel differently. But for myself, having never even listened to a debate on the subject—a subject until recently entirely new to me—I feel bound to state the grounds on which I act. This is what I propose to do—not by the analysis of any particular treaties, or by the examination of any particular view of the subject—but by exhibiting some of the historical facts on which the Spanish title and our own rest. I shall endeavor to perform this duty in the plainest manner, adhering rigidly to the subject, and if possible, without addressing a single word to prejudice or passion.

The region which now constitutes the territory of Oregon was, and a part of its coast reconnoitred—I will not say explored—half a century after the discovery of America. In consequence of its remoteness from the course of trade which was opened by the voyages of Columbus, the supposed rigor of its climate, and the certainty derived from the expeditions sent out from Mexico, that it contained no sources of wealth like those by which Spain had been enriched in the more southern portions of this continent, it remained, for more than two centuries and a half, without any permanent settlement by civilized men. During this long period, Spain constantly asserted her right of proprietorship in it by virtue of discovery, and had formed temporary establishments in its neighborhood from time to time. During the half century which succeeded, it was frequently visited by ships of other nations, by accident, for the purposes of exploration, or for objects of commerce, and thus there arose a number of claimants to the right of sovereignty and domain. The claims of Russia have been ad-

justed with Great Britain. She holds, by the acquiescence of the latter, the whole northwest coast of America north of latitude 54 deg. 40m., as far back as the first range of highlands; and by virtue of a convention with the United States we have agreed to form no settlements north of that parallel. The southern line of Oregon we hold to be fixed, by the settlement of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, at 42 deg. The territory in dispute has, therefore, a coast of twelve parallels and two-thirds of a latitude, running back into the interior to the Rocky mountains; and the United States and Great Britain are the only claimants to the right of proprietorship in it.

Before I proceed to examine their respective claims, it may be proper as the subject has been referred to on this floor, briefly to state the conditions, under which, by the usage of nations a right of property in lands uninhabited, or occupied by wandering tribes, may be acquired.

The basis usually relied on to support a right of this nature is discovery; but it is a ground of right which becomes untenable, unless followed by an actual occupation of the discovered territory. If a title is not prefected by occupation, a second discoverer may appropriate the territory thus neglected by the first. But this must be upon reasonable evidence of the intention of the first discoverer not to take possession of it. If a second discoverer were to seize upon and appropriate the discovered territory, before the first had time to form an establishment within it, such an act of interference would be regarded as an unwarrantable intrusion, which the latter might justly resist. On the other hand, if the first discoverer neglects within a reasonable time to take actual possession of, to form settlements in, or make some actual use of, the regions he has discovered, the law of nations will not acknowledge him any absolute right of property in or sovereignty over it, even though he may have set up monuments or memorials of his discovery at the time it was made. Such is the spirit of the rules relating to the discovery and occupation of uninhabited territory, stated by writers on international law. It is certainly not easy to lay down any invariable rule in respect to the time within which, or the circumstances under which, a title by discovery must be perfected by occupation.

The rules and maxims of international law are but a practical application of the principles of universal equity and justice; and in the settlement of questions of this nature, the real objects and intentions of the parties are to be sought for in a reasonable interpretation of their acts. I believe, however, that the doctrine may be considered fairly inferrible from the whole body of the law on this subject, that rights by discovery are good until superseded by rights of occupation. With regard to Great Britain I believe I may safely say that her practical rule pushes this doctrine further. She resists all attempts by others to acquire rights of occupation in territories which she has discovered, and thus renders her own rights by discovery perpetual. She discovered the Chatham islands in 1701 by Lieut. Broughton, in the armed tender Chatham, after parting company with Vancouver on their way to the northwest coast. She has not occupied them until recently; and I am not sure that their is now anything more than a whaling establishment on them; but she insists that no other power shall occupy them, because it would be injurious to her settlements in New Zealand, which are nearly five hundred miles distant from them.

I propose now to see what acts have been performed in respect to Oregon by different nations, or in other words, to examine the nature of the discoveries which have been made, and the establishments which have been formed in that region, applying to them as I proceed the principles I have concisely stated.

The first discovery of any part of the northwest coast of America north of, or in immediate contiguity, with the boundary between us and Mexico, was Ferrelo. He was the pilot of Cabral, the commander of an expedition fitted out in Mexico in 1543, fifty-one years after the discovery of San Domingo by Columbus. Cabral died on the voyage, and Ferrelo succeeded to the command. He examined the coast from the Santa Barbara island, in latitude 31 deg. to the 43d parallel of latitude, but the latter part of his voyage was made, I believe, without landing, and by a mere inspection of the coast from his vessel. In 1543, eight years before this exploration was made, possession had been taken of California by Fernando Crotes, in the name of Spain, and an establishment had been formed in 31 deg. of north latitude. This establishment was kept up for several years; and the gulf of California, to its northern extremity, with the western coast as high as 30 deg. north latitude, had been explored. These explorations and the establishments formed carrying them on were all made in pursuance of a settled purpose on the part of Spain to extend her dominion over the uninhabited territory on the northwestern coast of America. The discoveries to which these explorations led were therefore not accidental. The expeditions were fitted out for the single object referred to. In the prosecution of this design, it is true, the most arrogant and absurd pretensions were set up by Spain in respect to the exclusive navigation of the Pacific; but these must not be permitted to prejudice her just claims to portions of the continent washed by its waters on the ground of discovery and occupation, and the declared purposes she had in view.

The next navigator who appeared on the northwest coast was Sir Francis Drake. He left England in 1577, on a predatory expedition against the dominions of Spain in the Pacific. In 1579, after having accomplished his object, and carried devastation and terror into the unprotected Span-

ish settlements on the coast, he landed in 38 deg. from the expedition of Drake to the third voyage of Cook, no attempt had been made, nor any design indicated on the part of Great Britain, to avail herself of any pretended right by virtue of the transiency visit of the former to the coast; while Spain constantly asserted her claim to it by virtue of previous and subsequent discoveries. And in California and its neighborhood she had, after repeated efforts, succeeded in effecting the permanent occupation of the country, which was her earnest object—an object which no other power during that long period had even in contemplation.

The third voyage of Captain Cook, undertaken in 1770, gave the first indication of a desire on the part of Great Britain to appropriate such parts of the northwest coast of America as she considered open to settlement, and subject them to her dominion. He was instructed to take possession in the name of the king, of convenient situations in the countries he might discover that had not already been discovered or visited by any other European power. In 1778 he landed at Nootka sound, in 43 degrees 33 minutes north latitude, where he remained nearly a month trading with the natives and refitting his vessel. I believe that this was the only point within the territory in dispute at which Captain Cook landed; and it is proved by his latitude to be the same bay which Perez discovered four years before, and in which he passed sometime, like Captain Cook, trading with the natives. The subsequent explorations of the latter were made further north, (I believe he did not see the coast north of 55 degrees,) still sailing under Portuguese colors, and arrived in the sound on the 20th of April, sixteen days later than Martinez. The Northwest America sailed eight days afterwards on a trading voyage, and the Iphigenia was a short time subsequently seized by Martinez, on the ground that her instructions were hostile to Spain. She was, however, soon restored, and continued to trade under Portuguese colors—a fact which shows conclusively that no claim can justly be set up by Great Britain on the basis of his voyage to Nootka, and his temporary establishment there. The Northwest America was also seized, for reasons not directly connected with any question of sovereignty, and was employed for nearly two years in the Spanish service.

In the month of June, 1789, two vessels, the Argonaut and Princess Royal, sailing under British colors, arrived at Nootka, and were seized by Martinez. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of this transaction. It is sufficient to say that it led to an animated discussion between the governments of Great Britain and Spain, in respect to their rights in the Pacific, and the western coast of America, which for several months threatened to produce war between the two countries, but which was finally terminated in October, 1790, by the treaty of the Escorial, or the Nootka Sound convention, as it is more frequently denominated with us. Before the negotiations were concluded, both vessels were voluntarily released by the Spanish authorities in Mexico.

As the Nootka sound convention constitutes an essential ingredient in the claim of Great Britain, it will be necessary to advert to such of its provisions as are made the foundation of her title to the qualified exercise of sovereignty which she asserts over the northwestern coast of America, and to consider them in connection with circumstances under which they were framed. The articles which relate particularly to the question under discussion, are the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 6th.

The 1st article provides that "the buildings and tracts of land situated on the northwest coast of the continent of North America, or on the islands adjacent to that continent, of which the subjects of his Britannic majesty were dispossessed about the month of April, 1789, by a Spanish officer, shall be restored to the said British subjects."

The 3d article provides that, "in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and to preserve in future a perfect harmony and good understanding between the two contracting parties, it is agreed that their respective subjects shall not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements there; the whole subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions specified in the three following articles."

The 5th article provides that "as well in the places which are to be restored to the British subjects by virtue of the first article, as in all other parts of the northwestern coasts of America, or of the islands adjacent, suante to the north of the parts of said coast already occupied by Spain, wherever the subjects of either of the two powers shall have made settlement since the month of April, 1789, or shall hereafter make any, the subjects of the other shall have free access, and shall carry on their trade without any disturbance or molestation."

The 9th article relates to the coast of South America; but it has an importance in containing a definition of the erections which may be made, confining them to such as may serve the purposes of fishing; and the provisions of the third article are expressly declared to be subject to the restrictions in "the three following articles," one of which is the 6th.

I now proceed to state certain facts in respect to this convention, and to draw from them conclusions at which I have arrived with some difficulty. The facts I shall endeavor to present with a rigid regard to accuracy. If my conclusions are erroneous, the better judgment of the Senate will correct them; and I shall have the consolation of reflecting that my errors—if they shall prove such—have led to the discovery of truth, which I am sure is the great object of every senator on this floor.

The first article was practically inoperative, from a total misapprehension of the facts which it supposed. There is no evidence that subjects

Though the vessels of Meares sailed under the Portuguese flag, and under the name of a Portuguese subject, he asserted in his memoir that the parties in interest were British merchants.—I desire to state the whole truth, and therefore I give a fact I have not seen noticed. At page 173 of his voyage it will be seen that he took possession of the straits of Juan de Fuca, in the name of the king of Great Britain, in July, 1788. But independently of the claims founded upon the transaction of an individual, who, under the most favorable view that can be taken of him, had sought the protection of a foreign flag to perpetrate frauds on the revenue laws of China, this unauthorized act of taking possession under such a flag was preceded many years by similar formalities on the part of the Spanish navigators, under express orders by their sovereign. The two character which Meares united in his person, certainly gave him manifest advantages, both as a trader and a discoverer. He was a Portuguese captain when defrauding the revenue laws of China for the benefit of British subjects, and a British lieutenant when encroaching on the territorial rights of Spain for the benefit of the British sovereign.

On the 6th of May, 1789, Martinez, a Spanish naval commander, with two public armed vessels, entered Nootka sound, with instructions to assert and maintain the paramount rights of Spain to the place, and to the adjacent coasts. The Iphigenia, and the Northwest America, two of Meares vessels had returned from the Sandwich islands, still sailing under Portuguese colors, and arrived in the sound on the 20th of April, sixteen days later than Martinez. The Northwest America sailed eight days afterwards on a trading voyage, and the Iphigenia was a short time subsequently seized by Martinez, on the ground that her instructions were hostile to Spain. She was, however, soon restored, and continued to trade under Portuguese colors—a fact which shows conclusively that no claim can justly be set up by Great Britain on the basis of his voyage to Nootka, and his temporary establishment there. The Northwest America was also seized, for reasons not directly connected with any question of sovereignty, and was employed for nearly two years in the Spanish service.

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As the transactions, in which Meares was engaged, on the northwest coast, are intimately connected with the claim of Great Britain to a right of joint occupancy in respect to Oregon, I trust it will not be deemed superfluous if I examine them somewhat in detail.

Before making the explorations above referred to, Meares had landed at Nootka sound, and left a party to build a small vessel. He had for a trifling consideration obtained the grant of "a spot of ground" from Maquinna, the king of the surrounding country, to build a house for the accommodation of the party. The occupation was apparently for a temporary purpose, and he had stipulated with Maquinna to restore the possession to him, when he (Meares) should finally leave the coast. In the autumn of the same year he left Nootka sound with his vessel, one of which wintered in China, and the two others in the Sandwich islands. I should before have observed that he arrived at Nootka sound with two vessels, the Felice and the Iphigenia; and the third, the Northwest America, was built there, during the summer. In the meantime the Columbia and the Washington, two American vessels from Boston, entered the sound and passed the winter; and from all the testimony relating to the subject, there is no doubt that the lot occupied by Meares was abandoned or restored to Maquinna in pursuance of the agreement between them. During all this time, it is to be recollect, Meares was sailing under the Portorico flag; and it is a curious fact, that he carried with him instructions to repel by force any attempt on the part of Russian, Spanish, or English vessels to seize him or carry him out of his way. He was further instructed, in case he was successful in capturing his assailant, to send the vessel to China to be condemned, and the crew to be tried as pirates; and yet, sir, notwithstanding he was sailing under a foreign flag, with orders to treat his Britannic majesty's subjects as pirates in case they molested him, the British government does not scruple to found its title to Oregon on his voyage.

\* Maquinna had not only most readily conceded to grant a spot of ground in his territory, wherein a house might be built for the accommodation of the people we intended to leave, but he promised us also his assistance in forwarding our goods and in protecting the party, who were destined to remain at Nootka during our absence.—*Voyages, &c.*, by John Meares, page 114.

\* The chieftain was also requested to show every mark of attention and free release to the party we should leave on shore; and as a bribe to secure his attachment, he was promised that when we finally left the coast, he should enter into full possession of the house, and all the goods and chattels thereto belonging.—*Ibid.* page 120.

\* Appendix to Meares's *Voyage*, Papers No. 1.



faces, it may be, like children taking medicine, but they will gulp it down, from a conviction of its necessity—combined, probably, with a conviction equally strong, that they will be made to do so should they turn restive.

**The New British Tariff.** After a debate of unprecedented length, for the British Parliament, running through twelve nights, the Ministerial project appears to have succeeded, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, by a majority of 97 votes. The Times remarks, that, "during the twelve nights' debate, there were 103 speakers, 48 of whom advocated free-trade, and 55 protection. Nearly all the talent of the house was in favor of the free-trade party, and foremost amongst the speakers on that side were Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Sir George Clarke, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Gouldburn, and Mr. Sydeny Herbert. The most effective speaker on the other side was Mr. Israel."

The Ministerial plan contemplated a gradual reduction (three years') of duties; but we see it indicated that the free trade interest would still endeavor to effect the immediate abolition of all the duties.

Mr. Cobden, the champion of "cheap bread," took the highest ground, and insisted that the popular demand for this free trade was now strong enough to change, if necessary, the *succession to the throne itself*.

The health of the "great agitator," Daniel O'Connell, is represented to be on the decline.

From France.—Some further debate has occurred in the Chambers on the Texas question. The following extract from Wilmer's correspondent gives the first of the two sides taken.

A. M. Guizot contended that the policy he had pursued in Texas, was not, and could not be considered, an act of hostility to the United States. It was the result of a difference of opinion; and, if a mere difference of opinion on such a matter were to be considered hostile, all independence between two governments would be impossible; and if they were obliged to follow the United States in all things, could that be called independence?

**War in the East.**—Two tremendous battles have recently been fought in India between the British troops and the natives. The Sikhs passed the Sutlej, in numbers variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, with a splendid park of artillery, (about 150 pieces, double the number of our own, and invaded the British territory, to measure strength with our forces. Our force amounted, British and native, to 20,000, of which we lost nearly 4,000. Several distinguished officers fell. The Sikhs lost between twenty and thirty thousand men. As regards discipline and courage they are superior to the enemies with whom we have hitherto had to deal in India. The fighting lasted three days.

**Loss of the American Propeller Marmora.** Wilmer's Times reports the loss of the Ocean Propeller Marmora, which left this country last year, for Constantinople, to cruise in those seas. She is said to have gone ashore in thick weather, on a trip from Constantinople to Beyrouth, and became a total loss.

The Marmora was owned chiefly or wholly by Rufus K. Page, Esq., of Hallowell in this State.

A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette writing from Puerto Cabello, Feb. 12, says—

"There is a strong probability—almost, indeed a certainty of war breaking out between New Granada and Ecuador. Nothing but the kindly forbearance of the former republic, now stretched to the utmost, can prevent it."

**American Slave Captured.** The bark Poms of Philadelphia, has been captured on the African coast, with 930 slaves on board. She was taken by the U. S. ship Yorktown. The slaves were landed at Montevideo, and the vessel sent home.

**France.** The Courier Francais says: "We are assured that the Ministry, roused to action by the economical reforms proposed by Sir R. Peel, is at present proposing important modifications in our tariff."

An injunction has been served on the Manufacturer's and Mechanics' Bank at Nantucket, of which the Hon. Mr. Burnell is cashier, and it can transact no business. The liabilities exceed the capital about \$134,000.

The National Intelligencer understands that A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, has been nominated to the Senate as minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, in the place of Henry Wheaton, who is, it is said, at his own request.

The Mexican Times of Feb. 4 comes out plump for a representative monarchy to enable Mexico to struggle successfully against the United States!

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, the 2d day of April, as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

**Louisiana.** Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed upon Baton Rouge as the future seat of government.

**A Whig on Arbitration.** The following is from the Boston Courier, a whig paper:

"The idea of arbitration is not absurd; it is only useless. Neither England nor this country would in sincerity submit to it. Nations so sensitive, most regulate their own conditions—will not abide the decision of a third party, whose ignorance or whose fidelity were so as to be suspected by one party or both. Arbitration is no alternative—though it may be brought forward as an emollient, or even diversion."

A letter in the Boston Post, from Rio Janeiro, says:—Our Consul, Gorham Parks, Esq., bids fair to be one of the best, as he is one of the most popular, consuls we ever had here, and is highly respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

**The Tribune.** The following is the dirty passage which caused the expulsion of the reporter of the New York Tribune from his seat in the House of Representatives.

"But there is one still more remarkable than the others, and that is Hon. Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio. Though his name would indicate as much, yet he is not a wood-sawyer; he is, I believe, a blacksmith, not that I consider the merchant. 'Cain, sir,' was the reply. 'What trade would disgrace him.' The reputation of the trade probably is the greatest sufferer. All occupations are honorable for hard working honest men. It is only disgraceful to live in the toil of another. But I digress from Mr. Sawyer. As Zoology is an important part of knowledge, I proceed to give you some account of the critter's habits as they may assist you in classing him under the proper head in the system of animated nature."

Every day, about two o'clock, he feeds.—About that hour he is seen leaving his seat and taking a position in the window back of the speaker's chair to the left. He unfolds a greasy paper in which is contained a chunk of bread and a sausage, or some other nutritious substance. This he disposes of quite rapidly, wipes his hands with the greasy napkin, and then throws it out of the window. What little grease is left on his hands he wipes on his almost bald head, which saves an outlay for pomatum. His mouth sometimes serves as a finger glass; his coat sleeves and pantaloons being called into requisition. He uses a jack-knife for a tooth pick, and then he goes on the floor again and abuses the whigs as the British party and claims the whole of Oregon as necessary for the spread of civilization. I believe he goes, like Chapman, against all seductive arts of education."

#### ANOTHER ZERAH COLBURN.

We were much interested and amused, today, by the numerical powers of a new Zerah Colburn. He performed with astonishing rapidity various sums in the elementary rules of arithmetic. Among others, masses of figures were set before him, consisting of columns of considerable length, each number consisting of 1, 2, 3, or 4 figures, at pleasure—and one column embracing as many as 25 numbers. It appeared to us, that before his eye could physically catch the figures, he was ready to place the amount at the foot of the column. He performed similar operations in multiplication and division. The rapidity with which he came to the result was really surprising. He has analyzed the process by which he arrives at his conclusions, and is prepared to explain it to his pupils in half an hour for ten dollars. No lesson to pay. He talks of preparing a new system of arithmetic for the benefit of the community. His name is Peter Dushong, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, aged 24. His numerical bump, physiologically considered, seemed to be wonderfully developed.

Washington Union.

**Indian Corn.** There is no nation in the world that raises so much Indian corn as we do. In 1840, there was raised in the United States according to the census returns, three hundred and seventy seven millions five hundred and thirty one thousand eight hundred and seventy five bushels. (377,531,875) According to Mr. Edworth's report, in 1843, the crop was estimated at 494,618,306 bushels, and in 1844 at 421,958,000 bushels; of all this immense amount but very little is exported. In 1840, only 750,342 bushels were exported which is rather more than a *Four-hundredth* part of the whole.

**Sir Robert Peel and Sir Robert Walker.** The association and the prefix to the latter name, appearing in the caption, constitute the last specimen of federal wit. What precise federal pride it was, more funny than all the rest which perpetrated the above piece of humor, is not absolutely known; this circumstance, however, makes very little difference, since the whole federal press has appropriated the idea, and each seems now to be entitled, by adoption, to the credit of whatever of witicism it may contain. We notice this bit of genuine federal humor, that it may not be lost to the world.—Age.

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned on the 2d inst., having passed a law thoroughly revising the tax system of the State, so that all property will be henceforth taxed at its real value thereby increasing the basis from \$135,000,000 to over \$450,000,000. This is a most excellent change, and places the ability of the State beyond all doubt. It will furnish ample means both for payments of interest, and the final liquidation of the State debt.

**The Tariff.** The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has by a vote of 64 to 4, passed a Resolution requesting the Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose all attempts to alter or modify the Tariff act of 1842. The Senate previously passed a similar Resolution.

**Town Officers in Turner.**—Ajalon Dillingham, Moderator; Hiram Bradford, Clerk; Elisha Sampson, Stephen Bray, Ajalon Dillingham, Selectmen; Job Prince, Town Ag't; Geo. Turner, Treasurer; Rev. George Bates, Timothy Ludden, Otho W. W. Chase, School Committee—all democrats.

You must mind your p's and q's now Miss Elize, said an elder sister to a little girl. Indeed, she replied, I suppose then I must be pert and quarrelsome? "No," was the rejoinder of a third, you must be polite and quiet."

**Sailor's Wit.** Some time ago one of our ship owners, in getting away a vessel, had considerable trouble with one of his men by the name of Cain or Keen, who had got rather top-heavy on his advance wages. After the vessel had accomplished her voyage, on settling with the crew, it came to this man's turn for settlement. "What name?" asked the merchant. "Cain, sir," was the reply. "What?" rejoined the merchant, "are you the man who slew his brother?" "No, sir," was the ready and witty reply of Jack, giving his trowsers a hitch, with a knowing wink, "I am the man who was *slewed*!"

The Washington Union of the 13th says— "We are amused again to see the old tables about changes in the cabinet resuscitated in the whig presses, with new variations. One of the secretaries vows he will resign if the President goes back to 49 deg. Another is said to be in bad odor, &c. &c. Not a syllable of truth, we are satisfied, in either of these stories."

**The Oldest Vessel.** A correspondent of the Providence Journal, says that the ship "General Jackson" of Bristol, is probably the oldest merchant vessel afloat. The ship General Jackson, belonging to Bristol, and now lying in port, is supposed to be eighty years old, or thereabouts. She was a prize to one of our privateers during our last war with England; was built at Calcutta of teak wood, and is yet a sound, staunch vessel, having recently returned from a whaling cruise in the Pacific.

**Since the foundation of the West Point Academy, twelve hundred Cadets have completed, and double the number have commenced their collegiate education at the expense of the government. One third of these graduates have resigned, and of course left no equivalent whatever for their enormously expensive education."**

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We were much interested and amused, today, by the numerical powers of a new Zerah Colburn. He performed with astonishing rapidity various sums in the elementary rules of arithmetic. Among others, masses of figures were set before him, consisting of columns of considerable length, each number consisting of 1, 2, 3, or 4 figures, at pleasure—and one column embracing as many as 25 numbers. It appeared to us, that before his eye could physically catch the figures, he was ready to place the amount at the foot of the column. He performed similar operations in multiplication and division. The rapidity with which he came to the result was really surprising. He has analyzed the process by which he arrives at his conclusions, and is prepared to explain it to his pupils in half an hour for ten dollars. No lesson to pay. He talks of preparing a new system of arithmetic for the benefit of the community. His name is Peter Dushong, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, aged 24. His numerical bump, physiologically considered, seemed to be wonderfully developed.

**Water Power.** A correspondent of the Boston Atlas states that two young and enterprising men have bought the falls of the Potowmack for \$110,000, with a view of making a "Lowell" in Virginia. These falls are in Fairfax county fifteen miles from the city of Washington, and are capable of furnishing water power to an indefinite extent.

The best way to get along with women is to keep them well loved all the time. Women can never be satisfied unless she is loved to death. Keep her mouth stopped with kisses and she cannot scold. Keep her hands full of babies, and she cannot employ them in doing mischief.

The True Wesleyan says,—"It is a singular fact, which has been strangely overlooked, that the words *Han*, *Shem* & *Japheth*, mean in the original Hebrew, Black, Red and White.

**Water Power.** A correspondent of the Boston Atlas states that two young and enterprising men have bought the falls of the Potowmack for \$110,000, with a view of making a "Lowell" in Virginia. These falls are in Fairfax county fifteen miles from the city of Washington, and are capable of furnishing water power to an indefinite extent.

**Gen. Jackson's epitaph.** The Union, Nashua, Tenn., says the following will be the epitaph on Gen. Jackson's tombstone—"Andrew Jackson, born on the 16th of March, 1767—died on the 8th of June, 1845.

**Post Office Decision.** The Post Master General has decided that newspapers with a stamp or memorandum on the envelope or the paper, are subject to letter postage by weight.

It is no disease in which Life and Death are so strongly blended, that Death takes the glow and life of Life, and Life the gaudy frost of Death. That disease is called Consumption. Reader! beware of its approach! Are you afflicted with a dangerous Cough, Pain in the Spleen, Difficulty of Breathing, or any of the first symptoms of Consumption? If so, have no fear at once to the Great English Remedy, Buderus' Hungarian Balsam of Life, and you are safe. This is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy. The agents will show you abundant evidence of its wonderful virtues.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy, may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, only agent to Paris.

Washington Union.

**Indian Corn.** There is no nation in the world that raises so much Indian corn as we do.

In 1840, there was raised in the United States according to the census returns, three hundred and seventy seven millions five hundred and thirty one thousand eight hundred and seventy five bushels. (377,531,875)

According to Mr. Edworth's report, in 1843, the crop was estimated at 494,618,306 bushels, and in 1844 at 421,958,000 bushels; of all this immense amount but very little is exported. In 1840, only 750,342 bushels were exported which is rather more than a *Four-hundredth* part of the whole.

**Post Office Decision.** The Post Master General has decided that newspapers with a stamp or memorandum on the envelope or the paper, are subject to letter postage by weight.

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It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

41 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

**Parsons Jewett.** Administrator of the estate of Phineas Wood, late of Randolph, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate, and also his Petition for the Writ of sequestration praying that he may be assigned as the Head of the Estate of his late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

41 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

On the Petition of Deborah K. Hall, Widow of Elbridge G. Hall, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

41 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

**William S. Allen.** Executor in trust for certain instruments pertaining to the last Will and Testament of William S. Allen, late of Croydon, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

41 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

**John F. Everett.** Administrator of the estate of Joseph F. Everett, late of Randolph, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

41 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

**Joseph G. Swan.** Executor in trust for certain instruments pertaining to the last Will and Testament of Joseph G. Swan, late of Randolph, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

### THE GOBLIN OF AVIGNON.

Dickens, in one of his letters in the London News, describes the ruins of the Inquisition at Avignon. Goblin, who figures in the extracts we give below, is an old woman, who with the title of concierge du palais apostolique, bestowed on her by the municipal government of Avignon, acts as a guide to strangers visiting the ruins.

After having conducted the party through several halls which are used as store-rooms, Goblin showed them the rooms where the Holy Inquisitors were wont to sit in judgment on their victims.

High up in the jealous wall, are niches where the faltering replies of the accused were heard and noted down. I am gazing round me, with the horror that the place inspires, when Goblin clutches me by the wrist, and lays, not her skinny finger, but the handle of a key upon her seal. She invites me with a jest, to follow her. I do so. She leads me out into a room adjoining—a rugged room, with a funnel shaped, contracting roof, open at the top to the bright day. I ask her what it is. She folds her arms, leers hideously and stares. I ask again, she glances round, to see that all the little company are there, sits down upon a mound of stones, throws up her arms, and yells out like a fiend, 'La Salla de la question.'

The chamber of torture. And the roof was made of that shape to stifle the victims. Oh Goblin, let us think of this awhile, in silence.

Peace, Goblin. Sit with your short arms crossed on your short legs, upon that heap of stones, for only five minutes, and then come out again.

Minutes! Seconds are not marked upon the Palace clock, when, with her eyes flashing fire, Goblin is up, in the middle of the chamber, describing with her sunburnt arms a wheel of heavy blows. Thus it ran round! cries Goblin. Mash, mash, mash! An endless routine of heavy hammers. Mash, mash, mash, upon the sufferers limbs. See the stone trough! says Goblin. For the water torture! Gurggle, gurgle! swill, bloat, burst for the redeemer's honor! Suck the bloody rag, deep down into your unbelieving body, Hericu, at every breath you draw; and when the executioner plucks it out reeking with the smaller mysteries of God's own images, know us for his chosen servants; true believers in the sermon on the Mount; elect deciples of him who never did a miracle but to heal; who never struck a man with palsy, blindness, deafness, dumbness, madness; any one affliction of mankind; and never stretched out his hand but to give relief and ease.

See! cries Goblin. There the furnace was; there they made the iron red hot. These holes supported the sharp stake, on which the tortured persons hung poised; dangling with their whole weight. 'Hui,' said Goblin, whispers this; 'Monsieur has heard of this tower? Yes? Let Monsieur look down, then.'

A cold air, laden with an earthly smell, falls upon the face of Monsieur; for she has opened, while speaking, a trap door in the bottom—Monsieur looks in. Downwards to the bottom, upward to the steep, dark, lofty tower; very cold. The executioner of the Inquisition, says Goblin, edging in her head to look down also, flung those that were past all farther torturing, down here. 'But look! does Monsieur see the black stains on the wall? A glance over his shoulders, at Goblin's keen eye, shows Monsieur—and would without the aid of the directing-key—where they are. 'What are they?' blood.'

In October, 1791, when the revolution was at its height here, sixty persons, men and women ('and priests,' says Goblin, 'priests') were murdered here, and hurled, the dying and the dead into this dreadful pit, where a quantity of quicklime was tumbled down upon their bodies. Those ghastly tokens of the massacre were soon no more; but while one stone of the strong building in which the deed was done, remains upon another, there they will lie in the memory of men, as plain to see as the splashing of their gore upon the wall is now.

Was it a portion of the great scheme of Retribution, that the cruel deed should be committed in this place? That part of the atrocities and monstrous institutions, which had been, for scores of years, at work to change men's nature, should, in its last service, tempt them with the ready means of gratifying their furious and beastly rage? Should enable them to show themselves, in the light of their frenzy, no worse than a great, solemn, legal establishment, in the height of its power? No worse. Much better. They used the Tower of the Forgotten, in the name of Liberty—their liberty; an earth-born creature, nursed in the black mud of the Bastille moats and dungeons, and necessarily betraying many evidences of its unwholesome bringing up. But the Inquisition used it in the name of Heaven.

Goblin's finger is lifted; and she steals out again, into the chapel of the holy office. She stops at a certain flooring. Her great effect is at hand. She waits for the rest. She darts at the brave Couquer, who is explaining something, hits him a sounding rap on the hat with the largest key, and bids him be silent. She assembles us all around a little trap door in the floor, as round a grave. 'Voila,' she darts down at the ring, and flings the door open at a crash, in her goblin energy, though it is so light weight. Voila les oubliettes! Subterranean. Frightful! black! terrible! deadly! Les oubliettes de l'Inquisition!

My blood ran cold, as I looked down from Goblin down into the vaults, where these forgotten creatures, with recollections of the world outside—of wives, friends, children, brothers,—starved to death, and made the stones ring with their unavailing groans. But the thrill I felt on seeing the accursed wall below, decayed!

and broken through, and the sun shining through its gaping wounds, was like a sense of victory and triumph. I felt exalted with the proud delight of living, in these degenerate times to see it. As if I was the hero of some high achievement! The light in the doleful vaults was typical of the light that has streamed in, on all persecution in God's name, but which is not at its noon! It cannot look more lovely to a blind man newly restored to sight, than to a visitor who sees it, calmly and majestically, treading down the darkness of that Infernal Well.

Who don't like a good joke? A few days ago, a gentleman, looking over his tailor's account, observed a charge of seven shillings more on a coat than he had been accustomed to pay. On enquiring, the tailor informed him that he had been obliged to take up an additional quantity of cloth.

"Why," exclaimed the gentleman, "it was scarcely half a year ago that you told me you managed to get a waistcoat for your little boy from what remained of the cloth you made my coat from, I cannot conceive why I should require more now, as I am convinced I have not increased any in size since that period."

"No, sir," said the tailor, "you are much the same as usual, but my little boy is so surprisingly grown that you would scarcely know him."

TAKING HATS TO GET SMOOTHED. A fellow went into the hall of a boarding-house in Barclay street, New York, a few nights since, while the boarders were at supper, and gathered up all the hats on the table. He was making his way out with his booty, when a boarder a little behind time came in, and asked him what he was about.

"Oh," says the thief, "I am taking the gentleman's hats round to Leary's to get smoothed."

"Well," replied the boarder, "take mine along."

"Certainly, sir," said the accommodating loafer, and vanished.

NIGGER CONUNDRUM. "Why am the steamer Charter Oak like a fashionable novel, Jimbo?"

"Well, case she's had a good run."

"Dad's werry good, but 'aint it?"

"Well den, Bill, I gibz dat up."

"It's bekase she's from de Pen-oo-sco."

DIVORCES IN OLDE TIME. The chronicles of Connecticut attest the fact that at one period, (not half a century ago) to divorcees were granted in that State on the ground that the defendants were habitually afflicted with cold feet. Now, even a cold heart will not break the rosy chain of Hyphen.

JUST PUBLISHED—  
GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT.  
First American. from the tenth English Edition  
SELF MANAGEMENT  
AND CURE OF

Fulmonary Consumption,  
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.  
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Of London, England.

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PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

This work contains a brief and distinct description of the ANATOMY OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS—an outline of Dr. Buchan's highly successful method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption—on account of the NEW AND POWERFUL REMEDY—and directions for SELF-MANAGEMENT AND CURE, adapted to popular use. It is the result of nearly Twenty Years' practice and experience in the City of London, and the profound experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age.

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Chapter 1. Design of the Work—Deceptions practiced by Physicians—Self Knowledge desirable—Position and View of the Author—his Opinion tested—Discoveries—Value of the Work.

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Chapter 3. Examination of the Chest—Signs of Health or Disease—Form and Size of the Chest—Sounds of Breathing.

Chapter 4. Vital Signs of Disease—Difficulty of Breathing—Coughing—Pain—Expectoration—State of the Pulse—Fever, &c.

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Chapter 8. General Treatment—Preventive Measures—Diet—Exercise—Bathing—Recipes for Primary Wash for the Chest—Medicated Jacket—Pulmonary Ointment—rectal Draughts—Pectoral Pills—Nervous—National History—Popular and Medical Opinion of its Virtues—Curious facts from the Old Chinese—Value of Vegetable Remedies.

The Work and the Treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest estimation in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the Appendix, will abundantly show. Mr. Buchan's Preliminary Lecture, with this Guide, "A Consumption patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice."

Published by D. V. BRADLEY, 120 Washington Street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.

Price only 25 cents per copy—the usual discount to the trade.

Agents for the Sale of the Work.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dow; British, G. & J. Blake; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles P. Chase; Poland, Wm. Converse; Boston, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.

Feb. 27, 1846.

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**Notice.**

I hereby certify to the public in general that from this date I do hereby relinquish to my son, Joseph F. Stockbridge, his time, to act and trade for himself, —

and that from this date I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay none of his debts.

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE,

Witness—Dr. J. S. Poole.

Byron, February 12th, 1846.

3w13

### WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD Cherry, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

### PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balm" exerts a powerful influence, is that of

### DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undeniably proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, and this Balm has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

### PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

### Opinion of a regular Physician.

BOSTON, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and in my battles with knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

### No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

### OF Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is prescribed, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unwilling, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balm.

Please refer to the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF

WILD CHERRY, Non-genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zedekiah Chaffee, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Rockland; Kimball & Crocker, Hopedale. [Feb. 3, 1846.]

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### List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, ME., Dec. 31, 1845.

Bowker, Miss Mary T.—Banks, Otto W.—Brown, Mrs. Charlotte F.—Boles, David.—Brookham, Geo.—Caldwell, Joseph P.—Chandler, Reuben, Jr.—J. Cobb, Mrs. Louise—Dean, Asa—Follett, Lewis—Fuller, Nathaniel—Fraserden, Deblis & Fessenden—Goodnow, John—Hessey, Mrs. Hannah—Holmes, E. A. Eng—Mathews, Asa—Mathews, Winthrop—Marshall, Amos—Morton, Mrs. Prudence S.—Midlett, Amos—Paine, Abijah L.—Perkins, Rev. Cornelius—R. W. Maser or Secretary of Oxford Lodge—Rogers, Capt. Edmund—Rosencrantz, S.—Rich, Defania—Stephens, Eleazar—Stevens, William—Waterhouse, Stephen L.—Walsh, G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

To the Honorable County Commissioners Court to be held at Paris for and within the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of December, 1846, by adjournment.

We undersigned respectfully represent to your Honors that the County road as now travelled from Andover, over through Andover North Surplus, Letter C. Surplus, and Letter B to New Hampshire line—also the County roads travelled from or near J. J. Bragg's in Letter B, where it intersects the road from Andover to New Hampshire line, through Letter B and Number Five, First Range, viz.—the North line of said Number Five (known as the Meriden Valley road)—also the road from the North line of Holmes which intersects the Coos road in Letter B—all of said roads are of repair and unsafe, and public good requires that they should be made good roads for carriages. We therefore request your Honors to assess a sufficient tax on said townships, viz.—Andover North Surplus, Letter C Surplus, Letter B Number Five First Range, as will put all of said roads in good repair for carriages, &c. As in duty bound, &c.

JOHN LOMBARD & 5 others.

Andover, Dec. 1, 1845.

### STATE OF MAINE.

Court of County Commissioners, December 1st, 1845.

PARIS, ME., Dec. 22, 1845.

W. DEMERS.

On the foregoing Petition, the Commissioners being satisfied that the Petitioners ought to be heard, for the matter set forth in said petition, Ordered, That said Petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this Order of Court to be published six weeks successively in the Gazette, printed at Andover, in the County of Kennebec, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last publication in each of said towns to be at least thirty days before the next term of said Court to be held at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of May next, that all person interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of court thereon, 6w1

Attest—G. COLE, Clerk.

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JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Feb. 9, 1846.

Hebron Academy.

THE Spring Term of Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday the fourth day of March next, under the tuition of Mr. B. Parsons, our late useful Teacher.

Students, who wish to board themselves, probably can obtain rooms as herebefore.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Feb. 9, 1846.

Sheriff's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the several Coroners in the County of Oxford that he has been duly re-appointed and Commissioned as Sheriff of said County of Oxford.

O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.

Waterford, January 26th, 1846.

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**Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to J. C. Marble, by note or account, must call on J. C. Cole and settle the same on or before the first day of March next, if they will save cost.

J. C. MARBLE.

Jan. 5, 1846.

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**Caution.**